TEMPERANCE.

THERE'S STRENGTH AND BEAUTY IN THE CUP.

1 Shall e'er cold water be forgot When we sit down to dine?
O no, my friends, for is it not
Pour'd out by hands divine? Pour'd out by hands divine, my friends, Pour'd out by hands divine; From springs and wells it gushes forth, Pour'd out by hands divine.

2. To Beauty's cheek, tho' strange it seems, 'Tis not more strange than true, Cold Water, tho' itself so pale, Imparts the rosiest hue, Imparts the rosiest hue, my friends, Imparts the rosiest hue, Tes, Beauly in a water-pail Doth find her rosiest hue.

3. Cold water too, [though wonderful, Tis not less true, again]—
he weakest of all earthly drinks,
Doth make the strongest men,
Doth make the strongest men, Doth make the strongest men; Then let us take that weakest drick,

4 I've seen the bells of tulips turn, To drink the drops that fell from summer clouds;—then why should not The two lips of a belle ? The two lips of a belle, my friends, The two lips of a belle? What sweetens more than water pure The two lips of a belle?

5. The sturdy oak full many a cup Doth hold up to the sky,
To eatch the rain; then drinks it up,
And thus the oak gets high;
Tis thus the oak gets high, my friends,
Tis thus the oak gets high, my friends, By having water in its cups, Then why not you and I!

6. Then let cold water armies give Their banners to the air; So shall the boys like oaks be strong, The girls like tulips fair; The girls like tulips fair, my friends, The girls like tulips fair,
The boys shall grow like sturdy oaks,
The girls like tulips fair.

To the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vt. Temperance

Sin, since my last report of the 3d inst, I have visited Bristol, New Haven Weybridge, Addison, (East and West,) Bridport, Shoreham (Centre and Rich's Mills,) Whiting, Leicester, Salisbury, Cornwall and Lincoln. In this list is embraced almost as great a variety of conditions in the matter of the Temperance cause, as the state would furnish. But I cannot do justice to the several towns if I undertake to describe the condition of each, without going into details too extensive for this report, and therefore I present only their action upon the subject of licenses. One distinct errand in all my past censes. One distinct errand in all my past censes. visits in this and other counties, has been to males over 18 years of age, who signed these petitions.

remisourgu,	4363	4.6
Monkton,	110	131
Panton,	73	69
Middlebury, (of last year)	324	447
Vergennes (collected but		
presented about	125	175
Bristol,	36	136
New Haven,	197	83
Weybridge,	39	88
Addison,	128	79
Bridport,	109	133
Shoreham,	116	195
Whiting,	38	48
Leicester.	58	71
Salisbury,	34	32
Cornwall,	84	83
In Lincoln I left no netitie	one and	I emm

hich I have not visited se follows:	nt in their petiti
Granville,	21
Hancock,	13
Ripton,	30
Goshen,	37

Amounting to 1573 freemen, and 1951 females—in all 3524. Omitting in the estimate, the the town of Salisbury, where almost During that time he relapsed more than ate, the the town of Salisbury, where almost freemen might have been obtained.

Before closing this communication, it may be doing the drinking part of the community good service, to warn them, through you, sir, to beware how they purchase imported spirits, so called, during the year to come .dollars. But taking the actual importations 902. This is taken from congressional documents. These "actual importations" consist of 191,832 gallons of Brandy, and 394-







VOL. IX.

MIDDLEBURY, VT .-- WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1844.

NUMBER 9.

years ago, this quantity would scarcely sup-ply a single state. The conclusion then betion of what is sold as imported spirits must be "doctored" in our own country. This is or did exhibited a quiet lady like simplicity especially certain when we are assured that for many years before, this business has been and decorum. There was also something in her deportment toward him so different from

For the marks upon the casks and upon the various documents must of course remain the same, though these casks are emptied and refilled an hundred times with as many kinds of fluid. I have heard, from good authority, of instances in which these empty casks, thus certified, have been sold for \$40, 00, with the documents belonging to them, to be used as a trap for the credulous and the unsuspecting, in this fraudalent manner.

Yours respectfully,
M. P. PARISH. Middlebury, June 24, 1844.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Graham's Magazine.

Poor Geneiveve. BY JAMES K. PAULDING, AUTHOR OF "THE

DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE," ETC.

Shortly after the conclusion of the late war, a gentleman distinguished as a scholar, a wit, now of age, and might have married long ago, and a politition, who stood high in the walks but for a single scruple which she encouraned offices by his talents and worth, was proceeding up the Mississippi in one of the first steamboats that had ever plied on the bosom of that mighty stream. He was a self-made and a self-sustained man, somewhat of literature, and had risen to the most digni-fied offices by his talents and worth, was pro-life in single blessedness. and a self-sustained man, somewhat past the period of blooming youth; but his person was striking, his countenance highly intellectual, his manners polished by intimate intercourse with society, his voice exceedingly melodious, is probably in the right. She is waiting to be disposed, and finally got so ill that at his own request, he was put on shore at one of those little old French villages, between the mouth of the Ohio and St. Lonis, whose size bears no proportion to their age, and whose growth is so slow that, like the current of a stagnant The agitation of removal, and the heat of a summer day, so aggravated his disease, which was a bilious fever, that he became partially owe her, she must be something of a curidelirious, and being without a servant, might have fared but indifferently, a stranger in a strange place, had not an elderly lady, who happened to be looking out at a neighboring window, been charitable enough to have him conducted, or rather carried, to her house .-Here he was placed in bed and immediately attended by a physician, who administered to him so successful that the next morning his delirium had subsided into one of those

low desperate fevers so harrassing to the coustitution, so difficult to cure.

His returning consciousness disclosed to
him the form of one of those ministering ancine, or perform some kind office. The sick have been circulated at least in 21 towns brain, but after rubbing his eyes and gazing or heard her voice? and when will she permit of the county, praying the court to refuse all awhile, recognized a female with a cap such me to express my gratitude?" as French attendants, generally wear, a plain toxicating drinks, and with the following results. The first column of figures expression and a place of the country, praying the court to retuse and as French attendants, generally wear, a plain gown, and a black silk apron, with a sweet, plied the doctor again smiling with sweetness and independent or retuse and of remedying all defects by supples ment, we are for peace, if possible, union and is opposed as an independent or remedying all defects by supples ment, we are for peace, if possible, union and is opposed as an independent or remedying all defects by supples ment, we are for peace, if possible, union and is opposed as an independent or remedying all defects by supples ment, we are for peace, if possible, union and liberty. We want no war, above all, favor of a system of PROTECTION, anti-tariff man by the twenty-three Whig Sentons and liberty. We want no civil war, no family strife. We want to the distant coast of Cuba. We should not be etiquette, you know, "relification for the above resolution, and is opposed as an independent or remedying all defects by supples ment, who voted miles off Cape Nichola Mole, a yellow butter. In ever saw in any other man, "It would not be etiquette, you know," relification for the above resolution, and is opposed as an independent or remedying all defects by supples ment, who voted against the eighteen Locofoce Senators who voted miles off Cape Nichola Mole, a yellow butter. In ever saw in any other man, "It would not be etiquette, you know," relified the doctor again smiling with sweetness of the independent or remedying all defects by supples ment, and the remedying all defects by supples ment, and sults: The first column of figures expressing ime the impression of deep solicitude. Per- be etiquette for a the number of freemen, and the second, of fe- ceiving him to be awake, she inquired in a single gentlemen, like you, in his bed-chamvoice of exquisite melody, if he wanted any-thing. Instead of answering the question. the cage, and then you will see her. Take Since entering the Gulf Stre the sick man whom I shall call Hartland, care of yourself; the citadel is inviving, but been in an ocean of warm water. From 68° though that was not his real name, asked two will cost a long seige, and perhaps not surrenor three others, in a low, feeble tone.

Where am I-and who are you ?"

O, a nurse they have provided for me, I stand on no ceremony with her. "My good girl, I will thank you for a glass of som

Genevieve took his hand, and after holding it a little while, laid it softly down on the bed, the doctor, earnestly, "and will accept of saying as if to herself, "It does indeed burn like fire." The touch of her hand was so soft. that Hartland could tell that she pitied him with all her heart. At this moment the physician came, and our traveller recognized him an old acquaintance, a senator whom he had known at Washington, and a very eminent man in his profession. He felt extremely grateful at having so gentle a nurse, and so slow that it did no great credit to either nurse or to do him justice, appealed to his gratitude or doctor, for it was nearly six weeks before

no effort was made, this result gives us n ma-jority of all the freemen of the towns, from himself among the rest, despaired of his recov-heart told him that such attentions as she had which returns have been received. But in ery. Day and night Geneiveve was his atsome towns, doubtless, names were collected, which were not returned, and in other towns the business was very imperfectly done. In in the day, she was sitting by his bedside, and she will accept nothing from you, but what each town, in the first catalogue, with two or if he asked for anything at night, he was adthree exceptions, a considerable majority of ministered to by her gentle hand, and soothed by her gentle voice. At such times he At the meeting of the several boards of civil authority, votes in favor of licenses were tion that he had seen her somewhere before; obtained from majorities of members, in only but it passed away, like a dream, when, with four towns, viz: Bridport, Hancock, Lincoln all his efforts, he could neither recall the time and Ripton. At the session of the court, 15 nor the occasion. More than once he thot applications were made for tavern licenses he saw her wiping tears from her eyes, as he to your blessed kindness, which I can never rom 11 towns, 2 applications for retailer's awakened from his miserable intervals of parlicenses, viz: from Bridport and Middlebury, tial oblivion; but he ended in being convinced and 4 applications from as many towns for li- that it was a mistake, since what was she to cense to sell for medicinal purposes only.

All these applicants must want for a change was his nurse, "Poor Genevieve," she was to come over the affairs of the country, ere therefore hired for her services, and her at- wishes for your happiness, and to ask of you they can make drunkards according to law, tentions were to be repaid in money. Still sometimes to remember poor Genevieve. protecting themselves, in their work of death his soul could not resist the sacred impulse behind the authority of the State of Vermont. of gratitude, and he promised before his Maker that, whether he lived or died, he would

make her ample amends. At length he became convalescent, and, in At length he became convalescent, and, in proportion as he recovered. Genevive gradually relaxed in her attendance, which was now supplied by a male servant. Hartland was a little hurt at this, and indeed seriously missed the soft voice, and gentle, compassionate look of Genevieve. "I suppose her month is up," thought he in a pet, "and she is waiting to be engaged for another." Still Genevieve came A few years ago, the quantity annually imported amounted to more than five millions little hurt at this, and indeed seriously missed for nine months, commencing Oct. 1, 1842, as the average for the whole year, the important only to \$868
one of Genevieve. "I suppose her month is up," thought he in a pet, "and she is waiting to be engaged for another." Still Genevieve came engaged for another." Still Genevieve came of duelling has hitherto prevailed at the Southsometimes, though not so often as before; & Hartland being now recovering from a state of almost infant helplessness, beran to study almost infant helplessness, began to study

class, and in the conversations he had with her, he discovered a well cultivated mind, comes unavoidable, that a very large proporher deportment toward him so different from that which unusually exists between the ourse very extensively carried on.

The presence of custom house marks, invoices, certificates, &c. do not furnish the did not know how to behave himself. He least security against fraud in this respect.— sometimes insisted on her being seated, but she always declined with a look of humility that sunk into his heart. At first he was puzzled, next interested, and finally there stole into his heart one of the softest of all

possible feelings for Genevieve, compounded of full grown gratitude and new-born love.

One day, while the doctor was with him, it suddenly occurred to Hartland to inquire where he was, how he came there, and most especially, to whose kindness he was indebted for such benevolent intentions. hinting at the same time that he presumed it was the doctor who had interposed in his behalf. "You are mistaken," replied his friend;

"I knew nothing of your situation till I found

you here."
"Indeed!—and how came I here?" "I will tell you, for you ought to know, in order to return thanks in the proper place. You are in the house of Mademoiselle de F., a young lady of French extraction, a great hoiress, of lands, mines, and what not, extending no one knows where; and, withal, a most beautiful, amiable, accomplished woman. She is a ward of mine, or rather was, for she is

and his eye capable of discoursing the most loved for herself alone, and from being al-eloquent music. During the course of the most always surrouded by frivolous or inter-voyage which was not in the most favorable ested admirers, has contracted a sort of conseason of the year, he became gradually in- tempt if not aversion, to men, which in spite but one man toward whom she felt irresististream, it is next to impossible to tell whether they are advancing backward or forward.— was nobody." "I should like to see her," answered Hart-

osity. Such humility is not often coupled with wealth, beauty and accomplishments.-But you have not yet told me how I came to be here.' You were seen by a good old aunt who

resides with the young lady, and who hap-pened to be looking out of the window as you were landed in a state of partial delir-ium. She apprised Mademoiselle de F— of the circumstance, who immediately gave

her. Where does she hide herself? How or heard her voice? and when will she permit

"It would not be etiquette, you know," reder at last."

The doctor then rose to depart when Hart-"You are in St.——, and I am poor Genevieve, your servant—can I do anything for ed himself, and the color rising in his pale

cheek, asked-"But doctor, now I think of it, who is the suppose, thought Hartland, I shall theretore gentle kind attentive nurse, to whom, I verily believe—meaning no reflection on your skill
—I am indebted for my recovery. I owe her
much, and you must put me in some way of to quench my thirst-I am burning up, I be- much, and you must put me in some way of

expressing my obligations."
"She is paid for her attendance," replied nothing from you, except what you will not perhaps be willing to bestow on her.'

What do you mean by that, doctor? "Nothing," answered he, as he departed with another significant smile.

Hartland fell into a reverie. The words. "she is paid for her attendance," grated harshly on his ears. He wished it had been voluntary, for then he could have ascribed it to some able a physician. Yet his recovery was so motive that would have flattered his self-love, and affection, and merited a different acknowledgement more than sordid money. He tried hard to persuade himself that he owed poor paid him could never be bought with gold.— But what could the doctor mean by his mis-"she will accept nothing from you, but what you will not perhaps be willing to bestow on her?" Hartland could make nothing of this, and became buried in a perplexity of thought from which he was roused by the steps of Genevieve, who entered the room with slow timidity, and asked in trembling accents, after

"I am quite well, dear Genevieve, thanks Senate Journal, page 171.

My wages are already paid," answered she, with apparent simplicity; "and now that you are quite recovered, I am going away. came to bid you farewell, to express

Concluded next week.

MR CLAY'S MORAL CHARACTER.

Amos Kendall, Blair, and other blackguards

fairness and magnanimity.

But who is it that brings this charge against Mr. Clay 1 Who but the supple, cringing, un-principled instruments of General Jackson's tow-ering ambition? Who but the mean, fawning flatterers of the man who has sent, in single combat, two of his fellow-creatures to the grave! No language can describe the baseness of Kendal! and Blair in reference to this charge. Amos Kendall is now writing the life of General Jackson, which he publishes monthly, in which he lauds his hero for the murder of Dickenson, after the latter had fired! The pious knave speaks of the latter had fired? The pious knave speaks of the cool courage of Jackson upon this occasion, who boasted afterwards that "he had beft the damn-ed rateal neitering in his blood." This hoary hyp-poerite, and saperanuated party hack, after heap-ing praises upon the munterer of Dickinson and Robards, turns upon Mr. Clay with the charge of being a duellist. "Oh, for a whip in every hon-est hand, to lash the rascal naked through the world.—Whig Standard. est hand, to many world. - Whig Standard.

LETTERS FROM JAMAICA.

VOYAGE FROM BALTIMORE TO KINGSTON. Trade Winds.

Going on deck early in the morning of the 14th, we found the breeze fresh from the N. E., and were entertaining apprehensions of another gale, when our Capt. looking out from the cabin door, immediately issued his orders able by the next session to put down all with stentorian voice, and to our utter amazement, "loose the fore-top-sail; set the spen-cer; take the bonnet off the jin." We were in latitude 30, o and instead of being the commencement of a north easter, it was the trade wind, which sometimes commences in this

Change of Climate. A change of latitude, at this season of the year carries the traveller in a few days thro' the transitions of winter, spring, and summer. Commencing our journey over deep snow on the Green Mountains, and having just experienced (Nov. 15) a cold of 3° Far., we observed with much satisfaction the gradual rise of temperature, until at length the rays of the sun became excessively hot. During our stay in Baltimore from Nov. 24 to Dec. 8, the mercury fell below the freezing point only four times, the greatest cold being 23°

After crossing the Gulf stream, we came once to a milder climate, with a temperature ranging from 55 to 65. From lat. 26° N. to the Caicos Is, the weather was 10° warmer, and we preferred shade to sunshine when on deck. Woolen garments were from this time entirely dispensed with. Subsequently to making the Caicos passage, the mercury ranged trom 75 to 80, ° night and day being of nearly equal warmth. This was truly de-lightful, and when the sails flapped indolently on the yards with the soft breezes, and the swell rolled on lazily, an infectious indolence crept over us, and the mere act of existence was a luxury to be enjoyed without effort of

body or of mind. Flying fishes, in flocks, with their shining fins and silver sides, were now seen pursuing a rapid course, doubling in their flight, and have. Both are correct. Seen at a distance they do resemblance a flock of birds skimming over the waves; in the hand, they re-semble a smelt with large fins. Tropical birds hovered around us, and when we were 25 have been glad to have heard of the successful

Since entering the Gulf Stream we had Far., its temperature gradually increased with our progress to the South until within the West Indian seas, where it ranged from 80 to

The change in the aspect of the sky was equally striking. Instead of the dark hard & angry looking clouds of northern winter skies. we saw, within the tropics, the soft fleecy light blue. Never shall I forget the sky of Dec. 16 in lat. 23. ° Small light fleecy clouds were sparsely scattered around the and between us and the setting sun were irregular but mellow looking masses, dense in the centre only, the rest with the lustre and color of polished silver, and the margins brilliantly gilded with the dazzling rays of the This scene was set off to great advantage by the light yet rich warm blue of the sky above. But words cannot exhibit to others the beautiful picture, as it lives in our con-

MR. CLAY AND THE COMPROM. ISE ACT.

On the 11th of Feb. the test vote was taken in the House, indicating the passage of the bill reported by the Committee Ways and Means, as amended; immediately on learning the result of that vote Mr. Clay gave notice to the Senate that he would bring in a bill on the sub

Feb. 12, 1833, in accordance with notice, Mr. Clay brought in the bill com-monly called the Compromise Act .-

On this occasion Mr. Clay said: In presenting the modification of the tariff laws, which I am about now to submit, I have two great objects in view. My first object looks to the tariff. I am compelled to express the opinion, formed after the most deliberate reflection, and on full survey of the whole country, that whether rightfully or wrongfully, the tariff stands in imminent danger. If it should be preserved during this session. it must fall at the next session. By what circumstances, and through what causes, has arisen the necessity of this change

having entrusted the executive with vast still the same as in 1833. oppressed, and its burdens ought to be re- HALF! For prooflieved? And will he not feel himself

cannot, indeed, transcend the limits of the constitutional rule; but with respect according to the interests, the wants, and of 1833 and broke it up. the prejudices of the people. Two great dangers threaten the public safety.—The have been brought about, but will fly to the deliverance of his country. - The differ- WORDS, HE WAS IN FAVOR OF ence between the friends and foes of the REDUCING THE DETIES TO THE olive branch, a messenger of peace. They Jackson Tenn, April 3, 1843. ery out, the law ! the law ! the law ! Power power! We, too, reverence the law, and bow to the supremacy of its

smoking ruins, no streams of American blood shed by American arms!--Mr. Clay's speech, Feb 25, 1833. Feb. 19, 1833, Mr. Clay reported this bill from the committee .- Journal, page

195. Feb. 25, it was ordered to be engrossed without a division .- Same, page 210.

Senate.—We will turn to the House, and right, and working much good. There date for the Presidency.

see how it fared with the bill of Mr. may be excuses or defects in it, of which

the bill on the table was lost-ayes 84, noes, 108; Mr. Polk voting NO .- Jour. page 359

Clay reported his compromise bill to the preserve at once the peace and the great Senate, as above shown.]

-Same, page 385.

NO on both .- Same, pages 390, 392. Mr. Clay's Compromise to be engrossed,) tion of the Government, and within that Mr. Letcher of Ky. moved to reccommit limit there MIGHT be discrimination IN

Clay's bill as a substitute; carried, 95 to TRY. 54, Mr. Polk voting AYE .-- Same, page 416.

AYE .- Same, page 428. Now, on turning to the Senate, we

find the facts as follows:

papes 212, 213. March 1, 1833, the Senate concurred

repeat our thanks to the Patriot for stir. Patriot .- Vt. Watchman. ring us up to give the facts in this matter. The results are these: it is in proof that the insinuations of the Patriot are utterly charged that "all the Senators and Repfalse; that JAMES K. POLK united resentatives" who voted for the re-charin the policy of our country, I will not with the Locofoco Committee of Ways ter of the U. S. Bank in 1832, were pretend now to elucidate. Others there are who may differ from the impressions which my mind has received upon this to cover the land with bankruptcy, on the country in which he point. Owing, however, to a variety of barely two years' notice; that he sup-dency, was one of the Senators who voconcurrent causes, the tariff, as it now ported the bill in a speech, in which he ted for the Bank. Under these circumexists, is in imminent danger, and if the said that WOOL SHOULD BE ADMIT- stances the Rochester Democrat is anxsystem can be preserved beyond the next TED DUTY FREE; that he voted jous to know how the Courier can con-

into the adoption of the unchristian code. He, however, has never taken the life of an enemy; but, on the contrary, has won on the "field of honor" the admiration of friends and enemies for his lock at the variety of TAX them for every drop of tea or coffee.

or" the admiration of friends and enemies for his lock at the variety of the number of the description of the sustained this abornation of friends and enemies for his lock at the variety of the number of the sustained this abornation of the number of the sustained this abornation of the number of the ber of individuals interested, the amount inable bill until the Senate showed (by of capital invested, the value of buildings its vote on Mr. Clay's proposition) that erected, and the whole arrangement of it could never pass that body, and then.

The made Secretary of the Treasury, is a U.S. District Judge in Kentucky, and was a Jackson U.S. Senator under Mr. Adam's Adminthe business for the prosecution of the as an alternative between the then exisvarious branches of the manufacturing ting Tariff and the Compromise, he voart which have sprung up under the fos- ted for the latter. As to Mr. CLAY, it is tering care of this government, I cannot in proof that he was driven to the com-contemplate any evil equal to the sudden promise by the course of POLK AND overthrow of all those interests. History THE LOCOFOCO PARTY; and that can produce no parallel to the extent of he took not a single step, until it was renthe mischief which would be produced by such a disaster. The repeal of the edict of Nantes itself was nothing in comparison with it. That condemned toex. The friend of Protection – Polk was its cut him off from the succession—they have parison with it. That condemned to ex. ile and brought to ruin a great number of persons. The most respectable portion of the population of France was condemned to exile and ruin by that measure. But in my opinion, sir, the sudden repeal of in my opinion, sir, the sudden repeal of the home valuation and cash duties, in my opinion, sir, the sudden repeal of the home valuation and cash duties, in my opinion, sir, the sudden repeal of the home valuation and cash duties, in my opinion, sir, the sudden repeal of the home valuation and cash duties, in count to this he proposed to add, in 1842 the home valuation and cash duties, in my opinion, sir, the sudden repeal of the party which they obtained the lead of the party which they obtained the lead of the party which they have only belonged to some six or seven at since 1827—they have probably destroyed but they cannot conquer nor cower him. He looks them as sternly in the eye as ever, and the tariff policy would bring ruin and which is equal to 10 per cent., and the destruction upon the whole people of this amount of protection after 1842 would thus have been 30 per cent; Polk urged to McDuffie on Saturday night is represented to meaning the consequences which a reduction to 15 per cent. in two years!! would result from such a catastrophe.—Mr.

Clay's Speech Feb. 12, 1833.

If we adjourn, without passing this bill,

If we adjourn, without passing this bill,

He took other views, briefly presented, bound, after he shall have triumphed, if triumph he may in a civil war, to appease ion of the subject, and proceed to the discuss-ion of the protective Tariff Act passed by the discontents of the South by a modifi-the last Congress. He showed that it cation of the tariff, in conformity with its was a highly protective Tariff, and not wishes and demands? No, sir; no sir; one for revenue. He showed that by the let us save the country from the dreadful Compromise Tariff Act of 1833, the tax of all calamities, and let us save its industry, too, from threatened destruction. per cent upon its value after the 30th of ten to this debate, and taking his hand said, Statesmen should regulate their conduct and adapt their measures to the exigencies of the times in which they live. They

Statesmen should regulate their conduct June, 1842. No higher tax than 30 per "Mr. Adams, you are passing off the stage, and I am passing away also, but while we cies of the times in which they live. They

30th of June, 1842, until the 30th of 'live we will stand by the Union!" 30th of June, 1842, until the 30th of August, 1842, on which latter day the the constitutional rule; but with respect to those systems of policy which fall with Whig Congress, The Whig Congress in its scope, they should arrange them laid violent hands on the compremise act

true patriot will not stop to ask how they favor of such moderate duties as would ing their Texas iniquity. not cut off importations. IN OTHER

MR. CLAY'S VIEWS NOW. Mr. Clay insists now, as he did in 18a rapid course, doubling in their hight, and suddenly disappearing in the waves. Natusuddenly disappearing in the waves. Naturalists say that these fishes have not much relaw executed in mildness, and of power

They are the declares that any other rate of duly alists say that these fishes have not much resemblance to birds, and travellers say that they
have. Both are correct. Seen at a distance think, would hazard a civil commotion,
think, would hazard a civil commotion,
mical revenue; that discrimination in famical revenue; that discrimination in fading, God only knows where. While that he is in favor of the present tariff, vor of domestic industry may be made; we would vindicate the federal governwe would vindicate the federal governand of remedying all defects by supplethe eighteen Locofore Senators who voted no sucked cities, no desolated fields, no We quote from Mr. Clay: moderate, reasonable, certain, and durable.

the provisions of the Compromise Act to that the duties under it ought to be reduced. the single condition of the Government. -Speech in the Senate, March 1, 1842. Also speech in the Senate, Feb. 12 1833.

Polk's Committee of Ways and Means, I have not here the means to judge; and Feb. 18, 1833, another motion to lay if there be, they cught to be corrected by supplemental legislation .- Letter to Mr. Merriwether, of Georgia, 1843.

He had ever been in favor of the pro-[On the day succeeding this vote Mr. tective system to a certain extent. To bill before the House for action. interests of the country, he had been ac-Feb. 21, a motion to postpone was lost, ayes 86, noes 99; Mr. Polk voting NO. Mr. Clay denied that the principle of

Same, page 385. the compromise required the maximum Motions to strike out the duty on coffe rate of duty to be fixed at 20 per cent. and tea were carried, Mr. Polk voting Its true principle was that no more revenue should be raised than was necessary Feb. 25, (the Senate having ordered for an honest and economical administrathe bill with instructions to report Mr. FAVOR OF DOMESTIC INDUS

Mr. Clay concluded this branch of his 16. subject by declaring bimself IN FAVOR Feb. 26, the bill (as amended by substituting Mr. Clay's bill) was PASSED moderate, reasonable, certain, and dura-ayes 119, noes 85, Mr. Polk voting ble.-Speech at Charleston, S. C., April, 1844.

We have thus disposed of the miserable representation of the Patriot, quoted at achusetts Locos who reside in Berkshire county, unwittingly gives the following eviwas received from the House, and Mr. weak Locofoco lie that Mr. Clay has dence in favor of the tariff by which the im-Clay's Senate bill for the same object abandoned the doctrine of Protection. portation of the article of wool has been rewas laid on the table .- Senate Journal, If the Patriot is really ignorant, the facts duced one-half, and the price of the domestic are here given from the official documents. article increased! and it can avail itself of our references to Wool .- The manufacturers, we learn, de in passing the Compromise bill from the verify them, and then disabuse its renders; sire to purchase the staple of the Farmer, and their Agents are employed in making con-In conclusion we can do no less than these facts. Mark the course of the peeat our thanks to the Patriot for stir. Patriot.—Vt. Walchman.

A Fix.-The Buffalo Courier has almost infant helpleseness, began to study seem to be preserved beyond the next split of the spirits. This of course will prove, comparatively, a very short supply, unless the number of drinkers have diminished more than our opponents admit. Ten

THE GALAKY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING IN STEWART'S BUILDINGS. BY J. COBB JR. BY WHOM ALL ORDERS FOR PRINTING

Marmondoles, HANDBILLS. Cards. Manks, Br. Br. Br. Of every description will be neatly and ashionably executed, at short notice.

Hon, George M. Birs, who has just been istration. He has since been pretty much of Mr. Calhoun's politics. He has talents, but an odd way of using them. His acceptance

THOMAS H BENTON-We cannot represe the admiration we feel for the recent bearing of Col. Benton. The Carolina Disunionists is prepared to do battle with them at any notion; he showed that the men who fomented this plot were impelled by the most sordid motives, and bent on gratifying their ambiopposition to them, will be not, as a necessary consequence of success, have more power than ever to put down the tariff also? Has he not said that the south is oppressed, and its burdens could be not said that the south is oppressed, and its burdens could be not said that the south is oppressed, and its burdens could be not said that the south is oppressed, and its burdens could be not said that the south is oppressed, and its burdens could be not on gratifying their amost sordiffication even at the cost of destroying the Union. He told them on closing that they need not exalt to confidently in their all got victory, for he should meet them at Philippi that he

die defending the Union.

A murmur of applause ran through the galleries which could not be restrained. Gen. Clinch of Ga. who happened to be in the Senate, could not resist the impulse to go up to the dauntless Senator, and grasping his hand, tell him that he should stand proudly by his

side in defener of the Union.

Mr. Benton turned to John Quincy An-

The Nation responds to this sentiment.
There is a good deal of bluster, at Washington and at St. Louis, about turning Mr. Benton out of the party! but the Disuniousists will consult the better part of valor .of 1833 and broke it up.

He was opposed to direct taxes, and to prohibitory and protective duties, and in as H. Benton and Silas Wassir for resist-

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

This is one of the great questions to be dethey would, in the enforcing act, send forth alone a flaming sword. We would send out that also, but along with it the olive branch, a messenger of peace. They cerned there can be no dodging it.

Mr. Polk is anti-tariff. His doctrine upon

this issue the Charleston Mercury says "is

SOUTHERN TO THE BACK BONE." Polk is supported as an anti-tariff man by Senator Allen, of Ohio, who on the 31st of May introduced a resolution in the U. S. Senate declaring, that "the duties imposed by existing laws on importations are unjust and ought to be reduced.

ators, who voted against the above resolu

Polk is supported as an anti-tariff man by I contend, therefore, with entire confi- S. Wright of this State, who voted to declare dence, that it is perfectly consistent with the very bill he voted to pass, as unjust and

impose duties to ANY AMOUNT what-ever, 30, 40, or more percent., subject to stroy protection and to sacrifice the free labor North to the cupidity of the Slave-driving aristocracy of the South, for the sake of keeping this free trade faction in good humor I think the present tariff in the main is and securing its votes for this Locofoco candi-

Locofoco committee who adopted this Black

He is supported for the Presidency by Mr. McKay, who reported this bill to the House. He is supported for the Presidency by the 103 Loco Focos, whose votes brought this He is supported by those who advocate that unjust and iniquitous bill, and every advo-

cate is a Locofoco. And what are the opinions of Polk in relation to the present tariff, under the operation of which every branch of industry is flourishing? They may be seen by the following ex-

Mesers, Jackson and Polk: "We wish it to be borne in mind, that the ppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by no more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. THAT ITS PROVISIONS ARE VIEWED WITH ABHORRENCE BY GOVER-NOR POLK AND ALL HIS FRIENES WE NEED NOT REPEAT!"-Alb. D.

"My opinion is that WOOL should be duty free!"-James K. Polk.

The Pittsfield Sun, the organ of the Mass-

upon the prices of last year. We hear of sales at about 22 per et. advance.

And yet this Editor supports Polk for Pres-

Railroads through New Hampshire. Tho Legislature of New Hampshire has adjourned -having postponed action on the Railroad questions to November.